

Recreation Sedona

City of Sedona, Arizona



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Department of Parks and Recreation

City of Sedona

**Department of
Parks & Recreation**

General Management Plan

Final Draft #2 – Do Not Distribute Until Approved

February 6, 2007



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General Management Plan

Department of Parks & Recreation

City of Sedona

Chapter 1

Introduction

The Sedona Parks & Recreation General Management Plan (GMP) is an administrative, informational, working document designed to provide general guidance and continuity in the planning and management of the City's park system. The GMP is not a policy document and may be amended, updated or edited at any time, however changes to the GMP must be approved by a simple majority of the City Council.

The over-riding policy document that guides the administration of Sedona's Parks & Recreation is found in the ***Sedona Community Plan*** (SCP). Chapter 7 of the SCP discusses bike trails and circulation. Chapter 9 provides a comprehensive overview of how the City Government manages its open space resources. Chapter 12 discusses community's facilities. The SCP provides policy guidance that includes but goes beyond parks and recreation issues. The SCP addresses key issues that include: National Forest and land exchange; highway corridors and private lands; open space acquisition, park, trail and urban pathway needs; and other regional issues.

The GMP is designed to provide a comprehensive but condensed overview focused only on the City owned parks and recreational resources.

Area Description

The City of Sedona Arizona was incorporated in 1988. It encompasses an area of 18.5 square miles, approximately half of which is administered by the USDA Forest Service as part of the Coconino National Forest. The City has a population of approximately 11,000 (2006-estimate) residents, but does experience seasonal fluctuations.

A City Council/City Manager form of government administers the City's business. The Council is made up of seven members, which includes the Mayor who is elected by popular vote. Currently, the Director of Community Services supervises the Department of Parks & Recreation.

Surrounding Geographical Area

Sedona is located in the Verde Valley of north central Arizona and is best known for its beautiful red rock scenery and Oak Creek Canyon. The City attracts tourists from around the world who are drawn by its scenery, mild year around weather, wildland recreational opportunities, and

proximity to other nearby destinations such as Grand Canyon National Park, Lake Mead and Glen Canyon National Recreation Areas.

The City is surrounded by the 1,821,500 acre Coconino National Forest offering a multitude of recreational opportunities including campgrounds, picnic areas, and a trail system accessible from multiple points throughout the City.

Two large Arizona State Parks, Red Rock and Slide Rock, are located just south and north of the City limits. Three national park sites are located within a 45-minute drive.

Sedona is truly one of the greatest recreational resources in the United States.

Recreational Resources

(Insert Park Location Map)

The City manages 106.15 acres of parklands, a 9 acre trailhead/parking area and several trail access easements as part of the Trails & Urban Pathway Plan. The current parklands are classified according to size or use:

Community Park – Generally 7 or more acres with a service area of 1-3 miles.

Pocket/Mini parks – Less than ½ acre “green spaces” scattered throughout the city that may include scenic vistas, benches, shade, and artwork.

Historical Parks – A park of any size specifically set aside because of its historical significance. The park generally has a strong educational or interpretive emphasis.

Posse Grounds Community Park (92.3 acres)

During the 1950s, a 120-acre parcel of state land became the home of the Coconino County Sheriff's Posse. Known as the “Posse Grounds,” volunteer groups built a staging area for square dancing, a large barbecue pit, a Boy Scout camping area, baseball diamond, an amphitheater and permanent restrooms. The site later hosted equestrian events, a spring rodeo, and chuck wagon dinners.

As the town grew, the Posse Grounds became a gathering place for picnics, barbecues, softball games and social events such as the Jazz and Art Festivals. By 1996, the City had purchased all of the land, which today supports multipurpose fields, basketball and tennis courts, a trail system, picnic area, playgrounds, the Sedona Teen Center, a skateboard park, and future performing arts area. The Community Swimming Pool is located nearby on school property.

Sunset Park (7.6 acres)

In 1995 a developer donated 7.6 acres of prime real estate to the City of Sedona. After extensive public input, it was decided in 1996 to convert the property into a City Park. The City was faced with raising \$1.2 million dollars to convert the vacant land into a modern city park. Typical of Sedona, the community ultimately provided the funding. With the help of an Arizona State Park Heritage Funds grant, service clubs, a developer, and private citizens contributed financial support, materials and labor to make the park a

reality. Children from a local charter school worked with vendors to design the larger playground space.

In October 2003, Sunset Park was dedicated and included tennis courts, a basketball court, playgrounds, picnic area, a nature trail, access to US Forest Service trails and restrooms.

Jordan Historical Park (4.75 acres)

During the mid-1930s, the farmstead of Walter and Ruth Jordan supported a peach and apple orchard that commercially grew produce that was shipped throughout the state. The family expanded the original house and built an apple sorting barn and out-buildings.

During the mid-1950s, the family began selling off their land but retained a 3.75-acre home site. The City eventually purchased the property in 1991 with additional property donated by a developer. In 1998, the Sedona Historical Society began operation of the Sedona Heritage Museum and today the park provides a museum, nature and historical self-guiding trails, picnic tables, restrooms and historical interpretative programs.

Jack Jamesen Memorial Park (.4 acres)

In 1995, Shirley Caris Welsh donated the John Soderberg bronze sculpture, *Invocation* to the City's public art collection. After researching 20 potential sites, the Art in Public Places Committee selected a city-owned corner lot on SR 89A in West Sedona as a pedestrian park to serve as home for the sculpture. Soon after, this site was chosen to honor the recently deceased Jack Jamesen, an active community supporter. Members of the Mid-day Rotary with a citizens committee raised funds and local artist Leslie B. DeMille created a bronze bas-relief of Jack Jamesen, which he donated to the park.

In 1997 the park was dedicated as the City's first "pocket park" and today serves as an example of how citizens, volunteers and community organizations can work together to create a beautiful cultural green space in the midst of a small town.

Arroyo Pinion Botanical Park (.3 acres)

This was Sedona's second pocket park and the first botanical garden. The park was designed by a local architect, and the Red Rock Clean and Green Coalition raised funds through their *Pennies for Flowers* Program. Gardens for Humanity designed and constructed a gazebo and partnered with a local charter school to work on other projects. The Sedona Arts & Culture Commission awarded grants to three local artists and a Phoenix firm to provide realistic animal sculptures of native animals.

The Department of Parks & Recreation working with a native plant nursery did the final landscaping, planting some 575 plants; many donated by local residents.

The park was dedicated on May 30, 1998.

Greyback Park (.2 acres)

This tiny pocket park was carved out of surplus land resulting from the realignment of Dry Creek Road. It serves as green space where pedestrians can rest and take in a beautiful view of the surrounding red rocks.

Sedona Community Pool

Built in 1972, the pool was operated by the Sedona Community Center until 1987 when it closed for construction of the West Sedona Middle School. Lacking funds for renovation, the pool remained closed until 1990 when funds were made available by a newly incorporated City government.

In 2004, the City Council approved a \$450,000 appropriation to completely refurbish the complex providing new dressing rooms, office space, a concession stand and water feature.

Though the Community Pool remains on the Sedona Oak Creek Unified School District property, it is maintained and operated by the Sedona Department of Parks & Recreation.

Trails & Urban Pathways

The *Trails and Urban Pathway Plan* was adopted by the City Council in March of 1996. The plan focuses on city access to a trail system on USDA Forest Service lands surrounding the city. The system currently consists of 34 miles of trails and 17 trailheads or neighborhood trail links. Many of the trails are designed for multiple use by equestrians, hikers, and bikers.

The urban pathway component consists of planned bicycle and pedestrian routes.

Individual Park Plans

Each of the larger parks have individual Master Plans which are designed to guide the growth and development of the parks in a manner consistent with the desires of the community. These plans may be found in the Appendix of this document.

Posse Grounds Community Park Master Plan was adopted by the City Council in May 1994. The site plan map was amended by the City Council in November 1999. The Parks and Recreation Commission completed a 10-year update of the original plan in 2004. (Appendix A)

The Jordan Historical Park Master Plan was adopted by the City Council in February 1996 and was revised and approved by Council in 2006. (Appendix B)

The Sunset Park Master Plan was approved in 1997. (Appendix C)

Other Planning documents that help guide the Department of Parks & Recreation include:

- ◆ The Sedona Community Plan – Park and Recreation related Chapters 7, 9, 12, revised 2004 (Appendix D)
- ◆ The Strategic Goals & Priorities, City of Sedona, revised March 2006 (Appendix E)
- ◆ The Red Rock Trail System Sign Plan produced by the US Forest Service and adopted by the City Council in April 1998 (Appendix F)
- ◆ The Trails & Urban Pathway Plan adopted by the City Council in March 1996 (Appendix G)

Chapter 2

Planning Process and Public Involvement

Since long before the City became incorporated in 1988, the residents of Sedona felt an obligation to participate in the planning and development of their town. The community has always exhibited a true western “can do” attitude, which is reflected in the many community projects including the parks, the arts and its schools. Residents not only take pride in their community’s accomplishments, but they expect to be part of the planning process.

The Department of Parks & Recreation recognizes that the park resources belong to the public and that the public must have a say in how those resources are managed and what programs should be provided.

Several surveys have been taken over the years. In 1997-98 the Department of Parks & Recreation conducted a *Community Recreation Facilities* survey. The survey focused on what facilities would best serve the community. An overwhelming number of residents supported a centrally located indoor multi-use community recreation facility, however when it came to funding its construction, support faded. This survey did provide the Department with information on what the public perceived as important or not important recreational facilities.

In 1999, a similar community-wide survey was conducted with similar results.

In 2005-06 another survey was taken and it’s results serve as a basis for this planning process.

The Planning Process

At a joint meeting of the City Council and Parks & Recreation (P&R) Commission on January 18, 2005, it was decided that the Commission would pursue the development of a General Management Plan. The plan would be designed to provide facility and program development guidance to the P&R Department and Commission over the next 20 years.

A three-person committee was formed made up of two Parks & Recreation Commissioners and the Director of Community Services. After reviewing how other cities prepared General Management Plans, it was decided that a three-pronged approach would be used to gather the information. A citizen survey would be developed as the first step. The survey would ask resident’s input on the current condition of facilities, the relative importance of various recreational opportunities, improvements they would like to see and funding alternatives. The second step would be to meet with community organizations (stakeholders) directly involved in recreation, community services or youth activities. Step three would provide the community an opportunity to participate in the planning process through a series of neighborhood and community meetings.

The Survey 2005-06 (Appendix H)

The survey was developed and carefully reviewed by a social scientist at Northern Arizona University and an independent statistician. After being deemed valid, the survey was mailed

out to all city residents in the January 2006 edition of the city's *Community Connection* newsletter.

The Survey was divided into 10 sections or question areas. Four of those sections asked for written comments, suggestions, demographic information, or a specific question. Six of the questions asked the responder to rank the importance, satisfaction or use frequency of programs or facilities. Response to all 10 sections was very consistent. Most people responded to all of the questions and there were approximately 157 written comments.

Survey Results

1. Demographic and Household information

A total of 5,800 surveys were mailed out and 433 (7%) were returned. The majority, 61%, of respondents were women.

Most respondents (65.7%) lived in West Sedona, 16.2% lived along SR 179, 13.6% resided in "Uptown" and the remaining 3.5% lived outside the city limits.

The majority of respondents (47.6%) listed their age in the 56 – 70 year range followed by 28.5% in the 41 – 55 range and 16.5% in the 71+ age group. Only 7.3% listed their age in the 12 – 40 year range. Nearly 80% reported that they lived in a one or two-person household. Fourteen percent reported having children 17 years or younger living with them.

2. Importance of Projects or Facilities

In general, respondents indicated that they supported open space, bicycle and pedestrian pathways, neighborhood trail links and improving existing parks. Developing new facilities such as ball fields, tennis courts, picnic areas, a recreation center without a pool rated low. The question of an indoor swimming pool was polarized between those who felt it was "*not important*" and those who felt it was "*very important*:"

3. Current Facilities and Services

When asked about their level of satisfaction with current facilities and service, a majority was "*satisfied*" or "*very satisfied*" with the overall appearance, location, and number of parks. They were also satisfied with trails/trailheads, informational signs, and playgrounds. However, 54% were "*not satisfied*" with "Bicycle paths/lanes."

Satisfaction with the existing Community Pool was split almost equally three ways between those who were "*very satisfied*" or "*satisfied*," those who were "*not satisfied*" and those who "*don't know or don't use*." (Cautionary Note: Only 10% were "*very satisfied*" with the pool).

4. Importance of Possible Future Programs

Respondents were asked to rate the importance of possible future programs. Athletic programs for youth and adults, special programs for Senior Citizens and community wide events were popular.

Interpretive programs ranked low in importance, as did programs for pre-school and stay-at-home dads & moms.

Extended swimming pool season was again split, with 48.7% voting “*very important*” or “*important*” and 51.2% saying “*somewhat important*” or “*not important*.”

5. *Preference for Funding Parks and Recreation Development*

Respondents were also asked to indicate how they would fund projects in the future. Not surprisingly, property tax, dedicated sales tax and current sales tax were the least popular forms of funding.

Respondents favored private/public partnerships, focused fundraising events and user fees.

Bond issue numbers were split among respondents: 57% marked “*do not favor*” or “*slightly favor*” and 43% marked “*strongly favor*” or “*favor*”.

6. *Written Comments*

Approximately 157 written comments were received. Many voiced a single opinion, some were non-related complaints (Red Rock Pass, pay off city debt, too much government, timeshares, etc.) and then there were some recurring statements:

- 16 written comments were received favoring bike path/lanes
- 10 each for a dog park and the need for more [park] maintenance or maintain what we have
- 9 wanted an indoor pool
- 7 wanted more community/family events
- 6 wanted no new taxes
- 5 wanted a town plaza/town center
- 5 no's for an indoor pool
- 4 comments each on the cultural park, dog waste, need for a recreation center and a creek walk
- 3 wanted longer pool hours
- 2 wanted covered playgrounds

7. *Survey Summary*

Citizens rated Sedona's Parks & Recreation parks high in overall appearance, number and location. They clearly indicated that they wanted more bicycle trail/paths. They supported youth and adult athletic activities but felt that there were sufficient playing fields. The indoor pool had a split constituency with the majority not favoring a new facility but a strong minority asking for a new pool. The question of funding new projects resulted in a strong response against any form of taxation but support for private/public partnerships and focused fundraising events.

Stakeholders' Meetings

Six major stakeholder groups were identified. They included the Sedona-Oak Creek Unified School District, Sedona Community Center, Boys & Girls Club, Sedona Oak Creek Chamber of Commerce, Verde Valley Cyclist Coalition and the Sedona Realtor's Board.

The information gathered from these meetings helped the GMP team understand the position, needs and future plans of the community's special interest groups.

For example, the Superintendent of Schools provided the team with information about the school bonding cycle, future facility planning, school recreational needs, student population trends, and possible partnerships with the Department of Parks & Recreation.

The Director of the Sedona Community Center (SCC) discussed their recent change from an “Adult Community Center” to a more inclusive organization. She encouraged the use of their salt-water pool as an alternative to the Community Pool especially during the “shoulder seasons” when the Community Pool was closed. There was a great deal of discussion and agreement that there should be greater partnerships between the SCC and the Department of Parks and Recreation.

The Boys & Girls Club is located on the Posse Grounds adjacent to the Skateboard Park. It is operated under charter with the Boys & Girls Club of America. At a meeting with the Director, the team learned about their after school program licensed at multiple locations around the Verde Valley and plans for a pre-school program to be subsidized by local businesses. They also learned about their endowment and capital improvement programs.

The President and CEO of the Chamber of Commerce favored a better Parks & Recreation marketing plan. She would like to see a pocket size marketing piece showing all the trails, parks and points of interest. She liked the idea of a Sedona Volunteer Park Ranger Program and to have a Ranger stationed at the Chamber Office. The Chamber would also be happy to disseminate rack cards about the park resources and felt there should be more senior events when the “snow-birds” were in town.

A group from the Verde Valley Cyclist Coalition (VVCC) met to discuss the need to develop a bike plan for the city, develop a system of multi-use bike paths and generally make Sedona a “bike friendly” city.

The President of the Sedona Realtor’s Board, representing 940 members throughout the Verde Valley met with the team to discuss population and real estate trends and encouraged the City to develop a marketing piece showing recreation amenities.

Public Meetings

Additional meetings were held with community service groups, including Rotary, Lion’s Club, KSB, Historical Society, Friends of the Forest, and TRACS. Neighborhood meetings were held and one general public meeting provided residents the opportunity to offer verbal or written comments about the GMP. At the general public meeting the indoor swimming pool and a home for a community theater were the most common comments provided.

Conclusion

The residents of Sedona were provided multiple avenues through which to participate in the Sedona Parks & Recreation GMP planning process. All of those opportunities were publicly noticed, advertised in the local newspapers, or mentioned on the local radio station. All of the comments were compiled, analyzed and used as a basic starting point for this plan. It is the intent of this plan to accurately reflect the desires and needs of the City’s residents and provide guidance that is both fiscally and attainably possible.

Chapter 3

Recommendations

The following recommendations were primarily based on the comments received by the public through the 2005-06 survey, stakeholder meetings, discussions with service organizations and the public meeting; however a great deal of input was also provided through the expertise of staff and members of the Parks & Recreation Commission. Staff and Commissioners provided a much-needed historical perspective to the planning process.

Short Term Plans (1-5 Years)

Staffing

The public involvement process clearly indicated that the citizens of Sedona were generally satisfied with the number and general maintenance of the parks. Currently the Department of Parks & Recreation is administered by the Director of Community Services who directly reports to the City Manager and supervises a parks & recreation staff of 7 full-time employees, 3 part-time employees and a seasonal summer staff. This staffing arrangement seems to work very well, in part due to the incredible dedication of individual staff members. As staff members change, or additional resources and responsibilities are added, the City Manager and City Council should be open to adding personnel and/or changing the supervisory structure of the Department. The park and recreational resources of the City are an important component contributing to the quality of life for both residents and visitors. Utmost care should be taken to assure that the parks are maintained at the highest standard.

Cyclic Maintenance

The Department should develop a cyclic maintenance plan to assure buildings, equipment and facilities are maintained in a timely manner. The plan is also a useful tool for the budget process and assures against costly structural damage due to neglect.

While unanticipated events (a fire or serious vandalism) may occur, maintaining facilities at a high standard helps prevent such occurrences and increases the public perception that the city cares about protecting the public's property.

Marketing

Most visitors and many residents are unaware of the location of parks and the recreational resources they offer.

Recently the Department began a marketing plan and developed a logo, illustrated here:



The logo is currently being used in promotional and informational materials. Recently “rack cards” were developed and distributed to local motels to inform tourists about the availability of parks and the Community Pool.

The City staff does an excellent job providing press releases to the local media regarding the activities of the Department. Currently two commissioners are also responsible for writing and publishing a monthly column *Parks & Trails* for the local *Sedona Red Rock News*. This proved to be an excellent way to provide personal (non-press release style) information to the public. The Commission should continue to look for opportunities to “publicize” the activities and opportunities offered by the Department.

Signage

Currently, residents and visitors can travel the entire length of SR 89A through Sedona and never be aware that there are any parks or places for a rest stop in town. Some residents do not know where their parks are located. It is recommended that the City staff work with ADOT to install standard recreational highway signs directing visitors and residents to park facilities. These may be as simple as a small brown international “picnic table” sign with an arrow pointing up Sunset Road or as informative as a text sign (“Posse Grounds Community Park”) with international symbols indicating what facilities are available. The city might also consider developing a sign plan that would provide consistency and recognizability to the system of parks. Currently, every park has its own sign design, which defeats the concept of a “system” of city parks. See example in Appendix I.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Pathways

A majority of respondents to the 2005-06 Survey indicated that they supported a system of bicycle and pedestrian pathways. The City inherited an infrastructure that did not take into consideration the need or popularity of bicycle use as a form of environmentally and recreationally appropriate transportation. The City’s *Trails & Urban Pathway Plan* (Appendix G) adopted by the City Council in 1993 addresses these concerns and proposes recommendations. The City staff is sensitive to this need and willing to respond, however they are faced with major engineering constraints and State Highway regulations. The only recommendation that this GMP can make is that the City continue to work with ADOT, Verde Valley Cyclist Coalition (VVCC) and local neighborhood organizations to assure that transportation alternatives to motor vehicles use are not overlooked in the planning process. The VVCC has drafted a

bicycle plan (see Appendix J) which might serve as a starting point for an official engineering study.

Volunteer Park Ranger Program

The City Council has informally endorsed a Sedona Volunteer Park Ranger program. This program would create a small, highly trained and motivated cadre of uniformed volunteer Rangers. They would serve not only as a deterrent to inappropriate activities in the parks but would also serve as “city ambassadors” assisting tourists in high visitor impact areas, working visitor contact stations, and providing support for special events and emergencies. This program could provide not only a high quality volunteer opportunity for residents, but would serve as very unique marketing and public relations tool for the City.

Partnerships

The former Sedona Adult Community Center has recently expanded their vision to become more age inclusive and changed their name to the Sedona Community Center. The current Center Director has expressed a willingness to partner with the Department of Parks & Recreation in a resource-sharing program. Several partnership programs are currently being considered or tried. The Department should continue to nurture this partnership.

The City should remain open to partnerships with the Sedona Oak Creek Unified School District. The City currently has an excellent relationship with the District. Both the Superintendent of Schools and Principal of the West Sedona School expressed their desires to expand the relationship between the schools and the Department of Parks and Recreation. They specifically mentioned the expansion of athletic fields and better utilization of the old basketball courts at West Sedona School (Posse Grounds). There has also been recent discussion about sharing use of certain facilities. Other subjects that might be explored would include students in community service projects such as trail construction or volunteering in parks.

The Department should continue to partner with other local land managing agencies such as the US Forest Service and Arizona State Parks. Events such as “National Trails Day” and “National Public Lands Day” encourages the community to come out and participate in the management of their public lands and creates a sense of stewardship and ownership of their national, state and city parks, forest and recreational lands.

New Parks/Future Parks

Currently, the ILX Corporation may possibly donate 1.1 acres and two historic buildings formally known as the Sedona Ranger Station to the City as a public park. They are also talking about offering up to another 8.0 acres of permanent conservation easements to preserve a ridgeline and access across their property to Oak Creek. Should this occur, the Department would have to develop a Community Involvement Plan and allow for public input as to the most appropriate use of the property and buildings.

Partnerships will need to be developed and cooperative agreements written to define the management objectives of the park. Once the initial planning process has been completed, a General Park Master Plan will need to be developed and implemented.

A map has been developed that shows all the existing parks, trail heads, and trails (See Appendix K, Sedona Parks and Recreation Map, February 2004). This map could be used to help plan where facilities might be needed in the future. For example, there is a need for a park along the Hwy 179 corridor.

Creekwalk

Public access to and a pedestrian walkway along Oak Creek have long been a goal of the community. A 30 percent conceptual design has been developed and the City Council will be providing instruction to its consultant on direction for final design. The City will need to negotiate easements across privately owned property. See Creekwalk Conceptual Design in Appendix L.

New Properties or Easements

When new properties or easements are offered to the City as park lands, the Department and Commission assume a major responsibility to assure that the cost:benefit ratio is equitable for the residents of Sedona. It is sometimes an unpopular decision to recommend against accepting a “free” donation of land, however if the cost to develop and maintain the property outweighs the benefit to the community, then that recommendation must be made.

All new potential parklands must go through a public planning process to allow residents the opportunity to voice concerns, offer suggestions and generally participate in the development of their park.

Neighborhood links to the trail system are addressed on a case by case basis when the need is identified by a neighborhood, a mutually agreed to access has been determined and any approval by the USDA Forest Service has been obtained.

New Facilities

“Friends of the Posse Grounds” are currently raising funds to build a day-use stage and entertainment venue called the Barbara Antonsen Memorial Park. The park will celebrate the late Barbara Antonsen who was instrumental in accruing State Land Trust lands for the Posse Grounds Community Park.

During 2003 the “Sedona Dog Park Inc.” received conditional approval to raise funds to create a Dog Park at the Posse Grounds. To date they have accomplished their goals and met the conditions established by the City Council. They expect to open the park in the Spring 2007.

Indoor Pool

The 2005-06 survey indicated a strong support by a vocal minority for an indoor recreation pool facility.

The Sedona Oak Creek School District is currently in discussion with the City regarding the possibility of constructing an indoor pool on the Red Rock High School campus. This could become part of a future school bond election.

Indoor Recreation Facilities

There has been some initial discussion between the West Sedona School, Parent Teachers Student Association, Boys and Girls Club and City Staff regarding additional indoor recreation, classroom and community space that could be constructed on the West Sedona School site.

Soldier Pass Wash Master Plan and Trail System (Appendix M)

The City in its 2006-2007 budget provided dollars to the Forest Service to jointly develop a formalized trail network for the Soldier Wash area. The La Tierra Plaza Project has proposed providing the trailhead with a restroom, seven parking spaces, and a viewing platform that could act as the southern terminus for the Soldier Wash Trail Network. This would all be part of the larger Trails and Urban Pathway Plan System.

Mid-Term Plans (5-10 years)

Indoor Recreation Facility and Pool

If the partnership between the City, School District and Boys & Girls Club as discussed in the 1-5 year plans does not result in the creation of a Recreation Facility and Pool, the City will need to remain sensitive to recurring requests from a vocal minority for such a facility. While the pros and cons of this subject have been debated, even by the City Council, the final conclusion has always been that while the residents of Sedona do not oppose such a facility, they will not fund the project through taxes or a bond issue. It is therefore incumbent upon the supporters of this issue to raise the funds through private donations or develop partnerships to share the cost of facilities with other entities. The City should support these efforts.

Another consideration is that the City of Cottonwood is developing a Recreation Center and Pool. If that were to become a reality, a similar facility in Sedona might be considered redundant.

Current Wastewater Facility

A study should be in place to determine the best use of the current City's Wastewater Facility. Possible uses include a natural wetlands preserve, an environmental interpretive study area, athletic fields, or a park facility and visitor center.

Continue Implementation of the Urban Pathway Component of the Trails and Urban Pathway Plan

With the completion of the trail component, emphasis needs to be placed on completing the inter-city pathway plan.

Long Term Plans (10-20 years)

Network of Pedestrian and Bike Trails

By the year 2025 the City should have established a network of pedestrian and bike trails that would allow residents to walk or bike safely throughout the city separated from motorized traffic. The trail system should interconnect neighborhoods to commercial areas, which may serve to reduce motorized traffic. A visitor or resident should be able to walk or bike from one end of Sedona to the other safely with minimal interaction with motorized vehicles.

Shuttle Service to Trailheads

The City Parks & Recreation Department should study the possibility of a transportation service to allow hikers to be picked up and dropped off at various city trailhead locations to avoid having to shuttle private vehicles between various trailheads.

Curriculum-based Education Program

The City should work with the School District to develop a state recognized curriculum-based educational program that encourages students to pursue careers in resource management. Work-study programs could include trail maintenance, fire fighting, biological research, interpretation, conservation law enforcement, recreation and park administration.

Appendices

- Appendix A: Posse Grounds Community Park Master Plan, *34 pages*
- Appendix B: Jordan Historical Park Master Plan, *22 pages*
- Appendix C: Sunset Park Master Plan
- Appendix D: Sedona Community Plan: Chapters 7, 9, 12 (revised 2006)
Chapter 7 Circulation - 37 pages
Chapter 9 Open Space - 43 pages
Chapter 12 Community facilities, Services & Recreation – 10 pages
- Appendix E: Strategic Goals & Priorities, City of Sedona (revised 3/2006), *14 pages*
- Appendix F: US Forest Services Red Rock Trail System Sign Plan (4/1998)
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Proposed Examples of Highway Signs

